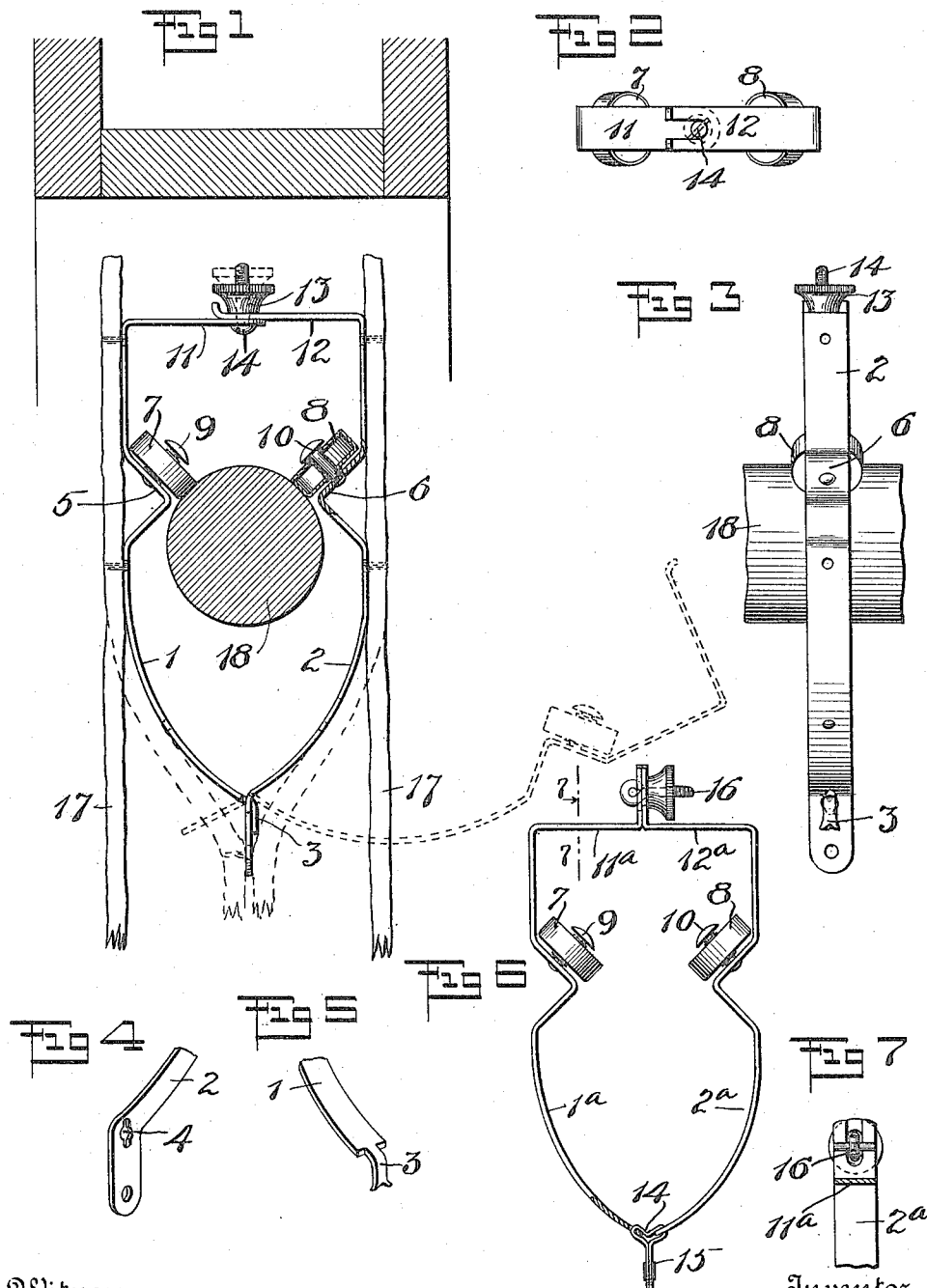


W. H. EDSALL.
TRAVERSE RING.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 23, 1915.

1,169,742.

Patented Jan. 25, 1916.



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TRAVERSE-RING.

1,169,742.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. EDSALL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Wallingford, New Haven county, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Traverse-Ring, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful traverse ring, the object being to provide a simple and effective traverse ring construction which is easily applied to a curtain pole and which will roll thereon with the utmost freedom.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 illustrates part of a passage way with a curtain pole therein shown in section with my improved ring mounted thereon as in use, part of the ring being in section. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the ring. Fig. 3 is an edge elevation thereof. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views. Fig. 6 illustrates a modification. Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7—7, looking in the direction of the arrow.

The traverse ring comprises the two side bars 1—2 which are suitably connected at their lower ends, whereby the sides may be swung apart. This connection in its preferable form is shown in Fig. 1, in which view the bar 1 is provided with a lug 3 at its end designed to pass through a slot 4 near the end of the bar 2. The slot 4 is somewhat wider at its intermediate part to permit the lug 3 which preferably has an expanded end to be passed through the slot 4 and then interlocked by a partial turning movement. The side bars 1—2 are constructed to provide the diagonal seats 5—6 upon which are obliquely mounted the anti-friction rollers 7—8, said rollers being secured to said seats by suitable headed studs or rivets 9—10 respectively. The side bars 1—2 extend upwardly above the roller seats 5—6, and are then brought together so as to form a connecting bridge, the two ends of which are indicated at 11—12. Any suitable means may be provided for securing together the ends of the bridge, for example, a clamping nut 13 which may be mounted upon a suitable clamping bolt 14. In this particular instance the part 12 has an upturned and slotted end as shown. In the modification shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the lower ends of

the side bars indicated at 1^a—2^a, are permanently linked together by the link piece 14, which latter may likewise carry a curtain supporting eye 15. In this modification I have also shown another form of connector for the bridge ends, wherein the two bridge ends are indicated at 11^a—12^a, respectively, the extremities of said bridge ends being upturned so as to bear against one another as shown, in which position they may be held by a clamping bolt and nut indicated at 16. 17—17 represent the portières which are attached in the usual manner to the sides of the ring.

18 represents the curtain pole.

It is obvious that to attach or detach the traverse rings, it is merely necessary to open the upper bridge end thereof, whereupon the said ring may be slipped over the pole into the proper position, wherein the bridged end is connected so as to hold the anti-friction rolls 7—8 on the pole 18 in the proper position. It is thus easy to apply or remove the portières from the pole without disturbing the position of the pole.

What I claim is:

1. In a curtain ring, two side bars loosely connected at the lower side of said ring and shaped to form a curtain pole passage between them, an anti-friction device carried by each of said side bars and a bridging connection for said side bars above said anti-friction devices, said bridging connection being separable whereby said ring may be opened and closed to facilitate application to and removal from a rod support.

2. In a traverse ring, two side bars loosely and separably connected at or near their lower ends, a separable bridge connection for the upper parts of said bars, an anti-friction device carried by each of said bars below said separable connection and arranged to rest on the upper part of a curtain rod.

3. In a traverse ring, two side bars separably connected at or near their lower ends, an anti-friction device carried by each of said side bars and relatively movable therewith, a separable bridge connection between said side bars above said anti-friction devices, said anti-friction devices comprising

rollers, a separate pivotal support for each roller, said supports being carried by said side bars respectively, and mounted to stand obliquely to each other when the ring is in operative position.

4. In a traverse ring two sheet metal side bars connected at their upper and lower ends, the upper connection comprising an overlapped detachable bridge, means for

holding said overlapped portions in operative relation, inwardly directed bends in the side bars approximately midway in the length thereof, said inward bends comprising supports, an anti-friction device rotatably mounted on each of said supports, said anti-friction devices standing obliquely to each other.

WILLIAM H. EDSALL.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."